

Pregunta 1

Intervalos	m_x	m_x	f_x	N_x	F_x	
0 - 2 (0,5)	1 (0,5)	8 (0,5)	8/160	8 (0,5)	8/160	(0,5)
2 - 4 (0,5)	3 (0,5)	23 (0,5)	23/160 (0,5)	31 (0,5)	31/160	(0,5)
4 - 6 (0,5)	5 (0,5)	53	53/160 (0,5)	84 (0,5)	84/160	(0,5)
6 - 8 (0,5)	7 (0,5)	42 (0,5)	42/160 (0,5)	126 (0,5)	126/160	(0,5)
8 - 10 (0,5)	9 (0,5)	22 (0,5)	22/160	148	148/160	(0,5)
10 - 12 (0,5)	11	12 (0,5)	12/160 (0,5)	160 (0,5)	160/160	(0,5)

$$1^{\circ}) \text{ si } m_x = \frac{L_I + L_S}{2} \quad y \quad L_S - L_I = A$$

$$\Rightarrow L_S = A + L_I$$

reemplazando ③ en ①

$$\therefore 11 = \frac{L_I + (L_I + A)}{2} = \frac{2L_I + 2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L_I = 10 \Rightarrow L_S = 12$$

$$2^{\circ}) F_6 = 1 = 160/160$$

$$3^{\circ}) f_x = \frac{m_x}{M}$$

$$N_x = m_x + N_{x-1}$$

$$F_x = f_x + F_{x-1} = \frac{N_x}{M}$$

$$\Rightarrow M_1 = 8$$

$$M_5 = 22$$

$$M = 160 \Rightarrow N_6 = M = 160$$

$$\text{Así } N_1 = m_1 = 8 \quad y \quad F_1 = f_1 = 8/160$$

$$4^{\circ}) N_1 = N_{1-1} + m_1$$

$$m_2 = N_2 - N_1 = 31 - 8 = 23 \quad (1)$$

$$5^{\circ}) f_2 = \frac{23}{160} \quad (1)$$

$$6^{\circ}) m_6 = N_6 - N_5 = 12 \quad (1)$$

$$7^{\circ}) \sum_{i=1}^k m_i = 160 \Rightarrow m_1 + m_2 + m_3 + m_4 + m_5 + m_6 = 160$$

$$\Rightarrow m_4 = 160 - m_1 - m_2 - m_3 - m_5 - m_6 = 42 \quad (1)$$

$$b) \text{Mediana} = P_{50} \Rightarrow 50\% \quad (5)$$

Proceder

$$\bar{X} = \sum_{i=1}^k m_i \cdot f_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^k m_i \cdot m_i = 6,04 \quad (5)$$

$$h_i \quad P_i = \bar{X} = L + p_i + \left[\frac{\frac{m \cdot i}{100} - N_{h_{i-1}}}{m_{h_i}} \cdot A_{h_i} \right] \quad (2,5)$$

$$\Rightarrow 6,04 = 6 + \frac{\frac{160 \cdot i}{100} - 84}{42} \cdot 2$$

$$\Rightarrow i = 52,99\% \approx 53\% \quad (2,5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \% \text{canca} = \% \bar{x} - \% M_e = 53\% - 50\% = \underline{3\%} \quad (5)$$

PREGUNTA 2

a) Muestra 1

$$\bullet Q_1 = P_{25} = X_{\left(\frac{25(10+1)}{100}\right)} = X_{(2,75)} \approx X_{(3)} = 0,906 \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore P_{25} = 0,906$$

$$\bullet Q_3 = P_{75} = X_{\left(\frac{75(10+1)}{100}\right)} = X_{(8,25)} \approx X_8 = 1,128 \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet RIQ = Q_3 - Q_1 = 0,215 \quad (2)$$

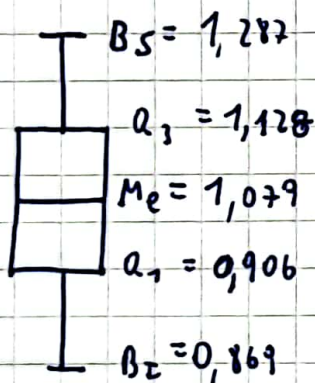
$$\bullet Q_2 = M_e = 0,5 \left[X_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + X_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)} \right] = 0,5 [1,067 + 1,09] = 1,079 \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet L_5 = Q_3 + 1,5 RIQ = 1,45 \quad (1)$$

$$\bullet L_I = Q_1 - 1,5 RIQ = 0,59 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow B_5 = \min \{ L_5 ; \max \{ x_i \} \} = 1,287 \quad (1)$$

$$B_I = \max \{ L_I ; \min \{ x_i \} \} = 0,869 \quad (1)$$



$\therefore$ ~~A~~ Datos EXTREMOS
(0,5)

Máquina 2

$$Q_1 = P_{25} = X_{(2,75)} \approx X_{(3)} = 0,934 \quad (2)$$

$$Q_3 = P_{75} = X_{(8,25)} \approx X_{(9)} = 1,012 \quad (2)$$

$$RIQ = Q_3 - Q_1 = 0,065 \quad (2)$$

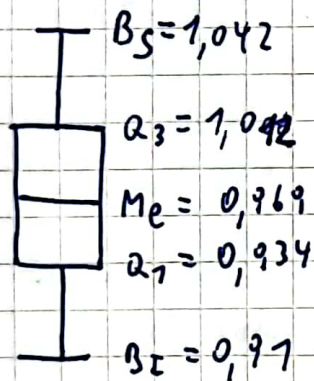
$$Me = Q_2 = 0,5 \left[X_{\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} + X_{\left(\frac{n}{2}+1\right)} \right] = 0,969 \quad (2)$$

$$L_5 = Q_3 + 1,5 RIQ = 1,103 \quad (1)$$

$$L_1 = Q_1 - 1,5 RIQ = 0,845 \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow B_5 = \min \{ L_5; \max \{ x_i \} \} = 1,042 \quad (1)$$

$$B_1 = \max \{ L_1; \min \{ x_i \} \} = 0,91 \quad (1)$$



$\therefore \nexists$ DATOS EXTERNOS

$(0,5)$

b) SE PUEDE UTILIZAR LA DESVIACIÓN STD O EL COEFICIENTE DE VARIACIÓN.

DONDE $C.V = \frac{S}{|\bar{X}|}$ ①

$\Rightarrow \bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ ① y $S = \sqrt{S^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}$ ①

$\therefore$ MÁQUINA 1 ($n=10$) ; AL REEMPLAZAR EN FÓRMULAS ANTERIORES

$\bar{X} = 1,044$ ③

$S = 0,13$ ③

$C.V = 0,124$ ③

Análogamente ; MÁQUINA 2 ($n=10$)

$\bar{X} = 0,973$ ③

$S = 0,0399$ ③

$C.V = 0,041$ ③

$\Rightarrow$ LA MÁQUINA 1 TIENE UN LLENADO MENOS HOMOGÉNEO PORQUE TIENE EL MENOR C.V. y S ④